

# RAILROAD RATES

## Inquiry by Senate Committee.

## THE FIRST WITNESS

### CONTROLLER OF THE ATCHINSON ROAD.

Makes an Argument as to the Power of the Government in the Matter.

The Senate committee on interstate commerce today resumed its hearings on railway rate legislation. The committee met in its room at the Capitol, where for three or four weeks it will hear the testimony of many men eminent as railroad magnates, distinguished attorneys and public men.

Senator Elkins, chairman of the committee, arrived at the Capitol in his automobile and was in his room before 11 o'clock. There were present, beside the chairman, Senators Cullom, Keen, Foraker, Clapp, Sarmack, Dooliver and Newlands, members of the committee. Senator Wetmore and former Senator Faulkner of West Virginia were present. There were also a number of other men prominent in railway matter.

The first witness was Mr. Victor Morawitz, who announced himself as chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. Mr. Morawitz proceeded in a systematic way to tell what he had to say about the proposed law to fix railroad rates, his entire argument being against the propriety or necessity of such legislation. He stated that the Atchinson system is composed of 9,000 miles of railroad, its preferred and common stock aggregating \$210,000,000, and its bonds \$25,000,000. There are 15,500 registered stockholders, but in about 24,000 hands. These were laid before the committee yesterday afternoon. A statement by Senator Morgan was presented to be printed as a part of the committee's report.

Senator Newlands made a long argument in support of his joint resolution creating a commission to fix rates. He stated that the commission would be composed of five persons, three of whom would be named by the president, and two by the Senate. The commission would have the power to fix rates, and its decisions would be final.

Mr. Morawitz then proceeded to show the vast increase of business that has come to the railroad companies since 1897, making necessary great increases of facilities on the additional business in order to care for the additional business.

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# CHARGES AND DISCRIMINATIONS

## Program of the Committee.

At the meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon the program of procedure laid out by Senator Elkins, the chairman, was approved. The power to fix rates, private car lines and terminal facilities and other cognate matters will be considered.

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# TO REDUCE ITS CAPITAL

## IMPORTANT ACTION BY NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

RENTON, N. J., April 18.—The Northern Securities Company today filed with the Secretary of State articles providing for the reduction of its capital stock from \$30,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The new capital is to be paid for by the company in cash.

It has never tried to do it in the past. Occasionally it has filed a complaint. The commission would be interested in such a case as to be brought against the Atchinson.

Mr. Morawitz said the commission does not do it. There are opportunities for the commission to fix rates. The commission would be interested in such a case as to be brought against the Atchinson.

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# THE TSUGARA STRAITS

## DESIGNATED BY JAPANESE A ZONE OF DEFENSE.

TOKYO, April 18.—The navy department declared today Tsugara straits a zone of defense, with the usual maritime restrictions.

It is expected that subscriptions for the fifth domestic loan will be opened on May 1. The amount of the loan will be 100,000,000 yen (equivalent to about \$50,000,000), and the conditions will be similar to those of the fourth domestic loan.

Unknown Steamers Reported. MANILA, April 18.—Two unknown steamers have anchored in Lingayen bay, island of Luzon, about 100 miles north of Manila bay.

No News From Rojstevsky. ST. PETERSBURG, April 18, 6:30 p.m.—No news from Admiral Rojstevsky was received by the admiralty today.

JOHANN HOCH'S TRIAL. Begins in Chicago Tomorrow—Another Alleged Wife. CHICAGO, April 18.—The trial of Johann Hoch for the alleged murder of one of his wives, Mrs. Marie Walcker Hoch, will begin tomorrow before Judge Kersten in the criminal court.

The last woman to claim marriage to Hoch is Mrs. Christine Strocker of 3043 Styles street, Philadelphia, who states in a letter to officials here that she married Hoch October 20, 1904. She says Hoch departed with her ten days, and that after he lived she discovered that \$200 had disappeared.

She says that she was sick almost constantly while living with Hoch, and Assistant States Attorney Olson believes she was drugged. Mrs. Strocker has identified as Hoch a photograph sent to the Philadelphia authorities by the Chicago police.

MASONIC CELEBRATION. Golden Jubilee of Oriental Consistory at Chicago. CHICAGO, April 18.—Members of the Masonic Order assembled here today to celebrate the golden jubilee of the Oriental Consistory. Besides being one of the greatest of Masonic conventions the event marks the dedication of the new home of the Oriental Consistory at Dearborn avenue and Washington street.

Assembled within the new temple today were high Masons from all over the world. Photographers from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia in large numbers were present at National Rifles' Armory this afternoon at the opening session of the ninth annual convention of the Photographers' Association of Pennsylvania.

The attractions of this city to outsiders and its peculiar interest to the men of the photographic profession were the subject of the convention. Before the business session of the convention begins tomorrow morning it is confidently expected there will be between 400 and 500 members in town.

J. Edwicker Giffin of Wheeling, W. Va., secretary of the association, presided at the meeting to order at 2:30 p.m., and after a few introductory words, presented Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the city of Washington, who welcomed the delegates to Washington in behalf of the local government.

Mr. Macfarland said he recognized that the association was a very important one, and that the convention was a very important one. He welcomed the delegates to Washington in behalf of the local government.

The convention adjourned until tomorrow morning, when the business session will begin. The convention will continue until the 21st of April.

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# LABOR UNIONS AT CHICAGO

## SEE NO SHOW FOR PEACE MINUTE NEGOTIATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 18.—A committee of eleven, appointed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, called upon the mayor today and informed him that the unions have not receded from their position regarding the strike of garment workers and teamsters against Montgomery Ward & Co., and that as far as the unions are concerned the negotiations to end the strike have terminated.

Mayor Dunne asked the labor men to exert their influence to keep the strike as orderly as possible, and to discourage a spread of the unsettled labor conditions. The union officials promised to move discreetly in the struggle and take only such steps as are necessary to uphold the union contentions.

He told the mayor that we would not needlessly strike or go on a strike, he announced President Shea of the teamsters' organization, as he, with other strike leaders left the mayor's office.

Has Been Abnormally Cold. Conditions Reported to the Weather Bureau. Crop reports from all sections of the country are summarized in the weekly bulletin of the weather bureau.

Over nearly the whole of the country the week ending April 17 was abnormally cold and unfavorable for germination and growth. In western North Dakota the temperature fell nearly to zero on the 16th, and on this and the following day exceptionally low temperatures for the season occurred throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, freezing temperatures occurring as far south as the northern part of Alabama and Georgia and central South Carolina, with light to heavy frosts in the central portion of the east gulf states and light frost at Jacksonville.

The damaging effects of the cold period which came at the close of the week are fully covered in the reports collected at the climate and crop centers on the 17th and used in the weekly bulletin. Heavy rains were unfavorable in the south Atlantic and central gulf states, while the need of rain is beginning to be felt in portions of the lower Missouri valley and on the extreme north Pacific coast. The temperature conditions on the Pacific coast were favorable.

Wheat planting has continued in the upper Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states. In the central valley planting has been active in the central valley. The planting will be vigorously pushed as soon as temperature conditions are favorable.

In the south Atlantic and central gulf states planting is about finished and early corn is being cultivated. Wheat continues in promising condition generally throughout the country, but is beginning to need rain in portions of Kansas and Michigan.

Progress was made with the planting of the spring wheat region, as this work could be prosecuted only in the afternoons, when the temperatures were favorable. The early sown spring wheat does not appear to have sustained injury from recent events, except in Nebraska, where some fields were slightly damaged.

Out seeding was also delayed in the Dakotas, Minnesota, lake region and portions of the Mississippi river valley. While the early sown spring wheat does not appear to have sustained injury from recent events, except in Nebraska, where some fields were slightly damaged.

Cotton planting is much delayed in Mississippi and Louisiana, and is later than in Texas and the Carolinas. Better weather conditions are needed to get the cotton planting in the south.

Tobacco plants are generally plentiful, and transplanting has begun in South Carolina and Florida.

While fruit must necessarily have sustained some damage from the cold, the latter part of the week and during the southern districts, it is probable that in the more northerly sections to the eastward the damage is less serious. In New England and the northern portion of the lake region it is probable that no serious injury has been done.

STRIKERS IN BATTLE. Fierce Fight Among Miners in West Virginia. WHEELING, W. Va., April 18.—Upon the arrival at noon today of sixty-five strike breakers from Pittsburgh at the Whitaker-Glessner sheet mill here a fierce battle ensued between one hundred strikers and the strike breakers, aided by thirty armed men.

With waves in one hand and revolvers in the other, the guards charged on the strikers when they attempted to intercept the newcomers.

For twenty minutes a battle royal was waged between the 200 men, the guards, however, refraining from using their revolvers, but clubbing right and left with their maces. The strikers, armed with clubs, stones, and clubs. A large number were injured, but none seriously.

The mill and mill finally gained the cover of the strikers. The strikers were summoned to attend the injured.

The sheriff is now in command of all the approaches to the mill.

From the Boston Herald.

# ABOLITION ORDERED

## MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT NO. 7 MERGED WITH NO. 1.

The supreme court of the District of Columbia, in a general term, with Chief Justice Taft, and Justices Barnard, Anderson, Gould, Wright and Stanford in attendance, having been informed of the death, last Friday, of Halbert E. Paine, justice of the peace, heretofore assigned to subdistrict No. 7, has ordered that subdistrict No. 7 be abolished. Further, the court directed that subdistrict No. 1 be enlarged to include the territory of subdistrict No. 7.

That Justice of the Peace Charles S. Bundy of subdistrict No. 1 be assigned to the enlarged subdistrict, with his office as heretofore.

Prior to the death of Justice of the Peace Paine there were ten justices of the peace in and for the District of Columbia. The code of the District provides that when the number of justices of the peace shall be reduced by death, resignation or expiration of term of service, or otherwise, to six, the number of such justices of the peace shall be reduced to six until the expiration of the term of the present justices of the peace.

The court ordered that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia shall from time to time divide the District into six districts and prescribe the place of residence of each justice of the peace. Each justice of the peace shall have his office for the transaction of business, and may change the boundaries of his district, but the boundaries of the offices of the justices thereof from time to time as the volume and convenience of the business may require.

PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE. Formed by Policyholders of Equitable in New England. BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—A number of the policyholders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New England have formed a protective committee, of which William H. Whitman, a leading manufacturer of this city, is chairman. The purpose of the committee is set forth in a statement issued today, which is in part as follows:

"The dissensions among the officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the disclosures incident thereto make it desirable that the New England policyholders shall act together for the purpose of advising themselves fully of the present condition and future development of the company's affairs, and for taking such further action, if any, as may appear to be necessary for their protection."

BETTER DEMAND FOR FOREIGN GRAD'S WEEK'S FEATURE. BOSTON, April 18.—A better demand for foreign grades has been the feature of the wool market the past week. Domestic wools, scoured, on the market, are also showing some speculative demand. Choice lots of fine are quoted at 65a67c.

Fleece wools are quiet, but hold steady under light offerings. Ohio unwashed delaines are quoted at 27c; Michigan, 28a29c; unwashed, 23a24c, and unmerchantable at 20c; No. 2 Ohio, 27a28c; Michigan delaines, 34a35c; Michigan No. 1, 36a37c.

For one-quarter blood unwashed wools 20c is quoted for Ohio, with Michigan and Missouri one-quarter bloods at 20c. While the market for blooded wools is more active, half-blood and half-blooded fleeces, Ohio, nominal, 29a30c; Michigan, 28c.

Spreading Disease by Law. From the Springfield Republican. The making of wearing apparel in New York tenement houses is now legalized by a new law, which allows thirty-three industries to be carried on in the living rooms of the tenement houses.

The workers are the destruction of home life. But what is to be done? For these people must live, and the manufacturers and landlords are not effectively restrained from using their labor in this way.

But at what expense of human life in the tenements and of risk to the community?

Petroleum for Complexion. From the Chicago Tribune. "If you want to see complexions, come to the oil wells," remarked the experienced operator of a crude petroleum well in the oil fields of Texas.

Not of women's complexions—no; they are not enough in touch with the real atmosphere that creates the peaches and cream cheeks and brow and chin and neck and ear. These complexions belong to the hairy, bristled men who work day after day under the spouting oil of the active well, or who are engaged in the extraction of green or amber fluid, as the case may be, from the depths.

"I don't know whether the skin specialist has any explanation of the phenomenon, but it is true, nevertheless, that a man who works under the grimy conditions that are inevitable around the petroleum wells takes on a complexion that the society woman might envy. Where the work is the grime and the grease, the complexion of the men are as fair as the complexion of the women."

There are these famous weight carriers, known to all travelers, the Swiss mountain men, who walk up the steepest slopes with pack baskets of manure on their backs, and the porters of Constantinople, one of whom will hike a small animal, the curious saddle he wears. Now, Mr. Pereval Landon, London Times correspondent in Tibet, speaks of hill-country as a place where the draymen of the East are to be found.

On the Indian plains porters carry eighty to one hundred pounds, but hill men when they are carrying a pack of manure, as much as fifty pounds. "I have seen a man carry into camp three telegraph poles on his back," writes Mr. Landon. "The pack of a hill porter weighs ninety pounds. Further east the tea porters of Szechuan are notorious, and loads of 250 pounds are not unknown. In the Himalayas, a heavy expedition of porters, of whom I would invest in a barrel of crude petroleum and bathe in it regularly."

Heavy Loads. From the New York World. There are these famous weight carriers, known to all travelers, the Swiss mountain men, who walk up the steepest slopes with pack baskets of manure on their backs, and the porters of Constantinople, one of whom will hike a small animal, the curious saddle he wears. Now, Mr. Pereval Landon, London Times correspondent in Tibet, speaks of hill-country as a place where the draymen of the East are to be found.

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# TWO BOILER TUBES

## Blown Out From the Steam Yacht Sylph.

## LIEUT. EVANS' REPORT

### RECENT ACCIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT'S YACHT DESCRIBED.

Disposition Shown at the Navy Department to Minimize the Action of Capt. Hatville.

Secretary Morton has received a report from Lieut. F. T. Evans, commanding the President's yacht, Sylph, in regard to the recent accident to that vessel off Cape Hatteras last Tuesday night. From this report it appears that two boiler tubes were blown out and the machinery disabled so that the vessel was unable to make any headway, also that two men, T. J. Murphy, machinist's mate, and J. J. Dalton, a seaman, were badly scalded by the escaping steam. Assistance was rendered by the Morgan line steamer El Cid, which towed the Sylph into Hampton Roads, where the injured men were transferred to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk.

Only a Synopsis Given Out. Only a synopsis of the report was made public by the Navy Department, and a disposition was shown to minimize the reported action of Capt. Hatville of the United Fruit Company's steamship Otero, in refusing to tow the disabled naval vessel to a place of safety.

Lieutenant Evans says: "Shortly after 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, the Sylph was underway on a voyage to Cape Hatteras, when I was informed by the Otero, of the United Fruit Company of Baltimore, passed the ship. I made distress signals and in about ten minutes the Otero was alongside. I was informed by the Otero that it was passing within fifty yards of the Sylph. I asked for assistance, telling him I was disabled. He refused to assist me, did not even slow down, and passed out of sight. I beg that the department take further action in this matter."

On his arrival at Baltimore Capt. Hatville of the Otero gave his version of the affair, as follows: "We saw the signals of distress, and came up alongside about 1 o'clock in the morning. I did not know what vessel it was, as it was very dark; but that would have been a mistake. I did not know what vessel it was, as it was very dark; but that would have been a mistake. I did not know what vessel it was, as it was very dark; but that would have been a mistake."

"In her position she was absolutely safe and could have ridden out any gale. I said that the vessel was in a position to ride out any gale. I said that the vessel was in a position to ride out any gale. I said that the vessel was in a position to ride out any gale."

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